PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY JOHN I. SCULL.

DE REPUBLICA NON DESPERARE.

No 57. PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 25, 1817. Vol 31.

AN ACCOUNT FOR
LEE'S
Patent and Family Mddicines;

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PARTICULARLY

Worms, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head ache, Tooth ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ringworms, Tetters, &c. Inward weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping cough.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The proprietor has every possible reason that an result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, prove an infallible preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring healt , and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of a similar title so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach or bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many other fatal disorders.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the "vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and the restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaints Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and an agreeable taste.

HAMILTON'S
Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Impurity of the Blood, Hysterical Affections, Inward Weaknesses, Violent Cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the Limbs, Relaxations, &c

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and setting forth from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels, and the general habit, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutriment which immoderate evacuations had destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

HAMILTON'S
Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

ITCH CURED,
By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease, (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by single application: the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasants pomatum

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, on the face and skin, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs tetters, ringworms, sunburn, prickly heat &c.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, sore throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs

To parents who have children afflicted with the
Hooping Cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAHN'S
True & Genuine German Corn Plaister

An infaliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

HAN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes wheiher the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

INFALLIBLE
AGUE & FEVER DROPS
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

The above celebrated medicines are receive, from *LEE'S* Patent Medicine Store, New York and are sold by particular appointment at the store of

MESSRS. BOSLER & CO.
Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, who are sole agents for *Pittsburgh.*

November 15, 1816—1awtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the U. S. Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, on the night of the 10th inst. JAMES RYLEY and JAMES FIGG, enlisted laborers in the Ordnance Department.

Ryley was born in the town of Derry, county of Derry, Ireland; aged twenty two years, five feet five inches high, of light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and by profession a glazier. Took with him of U. S. clothing, two shirts, one pair of grey woollen overalls, ornamented with white silk braid, one white woollen vest, one white dragoon jacket, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one full made great coat of lion skin blue cloth; also, one sword and white belt—wore a citizens hat.

Figg was born at Bryant's station Fayette county state of Kentucky; aged fifteen years, four feet eight inches high, of light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair and by profession a soldier.—Took with him of U. S. clothing, two shirts, one pair of grey woolen overalls, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one black leather stock, one brown vest, one grey uniform coat, one felt cap, one full made great coat of lion skin blue cloth, and one pair of black cloth gaiters. It is probable that the aforementioned deserters will in some respects change their apparel.

Whoever will deliver said deserters to the commanding officer at this post, or at any military station or jail within the United States, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid—or ten dollars for either of them.

CHARLES WARD.
Lieut. of Ordnance, commanding detachment.

U. S. Arsenal, near Pittsburgh,
February 12, 1817.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next.

A LARGE and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with back buildings, &c. situated on the corner of Front and Ferry Streets. The House is well calculated for a Tavern Apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1817.

NEW STORE.

JOHN GRAY,

Offers for sale, at the store recently occupied by Messrs. Duval & Short, Market-street, next door to Mr. Abishai Way—by the piece package or at retail.

CASES AND BOXES—DOMESTIC COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS—CONSISTING OF

Bedticks, Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, Checks 3-4, 1-8, 4-4, Shirtings & sheetings, Sewing & floss threads, Diapers, Sattinets, Forest cloths, Extra stout, Do. twilled, Coatings, extra, stout and twilled, Flannels do., Blankets, equal in appearance & for durability, much superior to British.

Four cases British DRY GOODS, without being an assortment—contain a variety, amongst which are

Broad-cloths, fine and coarse, Planes coarse, Kerseynets, do., Bedford & Berlin cords, Suspenders from 17 to 37 1-2 cents, Bombazets, Velvets, olive & black, Do corded, Swansdown and other vestings, 6-4 Damask diaper, Pins, &c. &c.

SIX CASKS AND BOXES,

IRON-MONGERY.

Assorted Sheffield & Birmingham wares, selected for country merchants—containing a small assortment (each cask,) of articles for country stores.....Cutlery, Saddlery, Cast and Japaned Wares.

ALSO,

one cask best rifle-flints.

The above goods will be sold WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the lowest CASH prices, for cash or short time.—Country merchants are particularly invited to call, with the expectation of saving their expences over the mountains—which J. G. flatters himself, they will readily admit—as he leaves Pittsburgh, on or before April ensuing.—DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

*** Youghageny, Smithfield, New-Philadelphia and Saline bank-notes taken at PAR.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28.—2awtf

Young Ladies Academy,

WOOD STREET.

MRS. HOWARD begs leave to Inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, that her health is so far restored as to be enabled to commence the Education of a limited number of Young Ladies, upon the plan heretofore advertised.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1817. 6t.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on Montour's Run, some time last harvest, a Red and White STEER. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

EZEKIEL INMAN.

February 15, 1817.

FOR SALE, BY
Richard Bowen & Co.

Corner of Market and Water Streets,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Sicily, Madeira, and Currant } WINES

Whiskey
Best Green Coffee, West-India Sugar
Loaf Sugar, Black Pepper
Almonds, Chocolate, Codfish
Box Raisins
Young Hyson Tea in small boxes
Imperial do. do. do.
Allum, Allspice, Brimstone
Copperas, Rosin
Spanish flotant Indigo.
Juniper Berries
Tanners Oil, Soal Leather
Cotton Cards, Wool Hats
Juniata Bar Iron
American, Crowley and German Steel
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings assorted
Cap Paper, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Post do.
Medium and demy Printing do.
Wrapping do Bonnet boards
Window Glass
Bottles assorted in boxes, Porter'd
Birmingham Queensware
Kentucky twist and pigtail Tobacco
American Cigars
Bar and Pig Lead
Axes, hoes, Chains and Screw Augurs
Mill saws and Mouse Hole Anvils
Coal and wood stoves
Grates and Franklin stoves
Sad and Waffle Irons
Cast Iron Gudgeons and Cranks
Waggon Boxes

ALSO,
AN INVOICE OF SADDLERY,
AND
AN INVOICE OF FLANNELS.

Pittsburgh Feb. 14, 1817. 2awtf

WILLIAM HILL

Has Just Received From Philadelphia,

And offers for sale on accommodating terms, at his

Wholesale and Retail Store,

S. E. corner of Market and Fourth streets, and at
HIS RETAIL CASH STORE,
In Market street, opposite Kerr's Hotel,

The following Fresh Goods, viz

ONE bale rose blankets 6-4 a 12-4.
One do. flannels
One do. fine gold headed sannas
One do. fine emerties
Trusses 3 point blankets
do. duffield do.
Bocking and drapery baize
London superfine blue habit cloth
Buff and scarlet do.
Fancy coloured and black bombazette
Canton and Madrass handkerchiefs
Black and olive velvet
British check and tickings
Ladies coloured and black hosiery
Men's hose and half hose
Ladies silk and beaver gloves
Men's buckskin and beaver do
Best blue and black cloth sewings
India catty silk
Best silk twist
Hat covers and ivory combs
Prime green coffee in barrels
Java do. do.
Young Hyson tea in chests and boxes
Pepper, Allspice and ginger in kegs
Cinnamon and cloves

Queensware in assorted crates to suit Country Merchants.

IN STORE,

Superfine and second and coarse cloths
Stockinett, cords and cassimeres
Fancy and common waistcoatings
Superfine dressed and undressed prints
Common prints and plates
Ginghams, jeans and dimities
Cambric, mull, book, jackonett and fancy figured muslins,
Colerain and shirting muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Levantine and Mantua silks
Levantine and Damask silk shawls
Cotton do.
Laced and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Crapes and gauzes
Ribands, galoons, shoe and quality binding
Suspenders, needles and pins, and great a variety of fancy articles.

—*ALSO,*—

Millington, Crowly and Swedish tub steel
An assortment of hardware, queensware and glass-ware
London particular Madeira wine
Teneriff, Sherry, Port and Lisbon wine
French brandy, loaf and lump sugar
Chocolate and Gunpowder tea
Allum, copperas, brimstone
Spanish and Bengal Indigo
Patent shot and bar lead
Writing paper by the ream
Bar iron and castings per ton
American blistered steel
Coal and ten plate stoves
Kentucky tobacco and American segars
6000 pounds logwood
7000 do. butter in kegs
Twilled bags, flax and tow linen, woolen sack and thread in cuts, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1816—2awtf

THE FOLLOWING BILLS,

Taken at PAR, by the subscriber for goods,

Perryopolis,
Smithfield,
New-Salem, (Pa.)

WHO HAS ON HAND—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries,

WHICH ARE OFFERED AS LOW,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
AS CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

N. B. The entire stock, which is well assorted and laid in with judgment—will be disposed of for the above BILLS, if application is made immediately.

E. WILLIAMS.

January 24, 1817.——2awtf

STORAGE.

THE subscriber will receive Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on storage or commission, at his ware-house, conveniently situated for business, and constructed for their entire security from the inundations of the river. He will receive and forward them to any place that may be required, on the most moderate terms, and every attention paid to them, by

WM. S. VERNON.

ouisville, Dec. 30.——6m

For Sale,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND of a good quality, two of which are well improved, one having thereon a well established tanyard. All within from twelve to twenty miles from the city of Pittsburgh. Terms made known by

JOHN M'DONALD.
Wood-street, Pittsburgh.

October 8.—2awtf.

...BURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1817

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BY JOHN I. SCULL,
In Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents per square for each continuance.

We cannot permit the congressional debate to pass without particular notice of what fell from Mr. Randolph. Turn to it, and reflect upon it. Behold a man who has for years ranked among the bitterest political enemies of Hamilton and his federal associates under Washington, now voluntarily testifying to their virtues and their greatness. This comes rather earlier than I expected, for, as sure as yonder sun illuminates the heavens, the time will arrive, when tardy justice shall be rendered to calumniated merit; when the names of Washington and Hamilton shall receive the united plaudits of the world, and when the vizor shall be stript from those demagogues who have triumphed in a short lived popularity over a deluded people. Yes: it is true, for the writer of this had it from Hamilton's own lips, that Mr. Madison was in favor of the highest toned form of government broached in the convention; and that his own scheme, whatever it was, received the votes of the four largest states in the union.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*

NEW-YORK, Feb 8.

Singular instance of persevering Industry.

A man by the name of Thomas Baldwin, with his wife and six small children, passed through this city yesterday from Belfast, in the District of Maine, on his way to the westward, being driven from home by the pressure of the times to the more fertile soil of Tennessee; after a tedious journey, in a most inclement season, he reached this city and passed the streets in a manner that excited the curiosity and sympathy of the citizens. The father about 45 years of age, with an honest countenance, somewhat depressed by fatigue, drew a hand cart, containing all his effects, chattles, and provisions, and two children of an age too feeble to travel; behind followed the elder children and the wife, bearing in her arms a robust infant seven months old. In this manner they had already travelled more than 400 miles, and had yet to perform about double that distance. The circumstance drew crowds into their train and on reaching the corner of Pearl and Wall streets, their progress was fairly impeded. We were however much gratified at the liberality of the citizens, who contributed in a manner that will enable the emigrants to pursue their journey with lighter hearts—their whole appearance will ensure them hospitality on the rout.

INTERESTING EXTRACT.

From letters of an officer of our Mediterranean squadron to his friend in Philadelphia.

I write to you from Naples, whilst in quarantine. They kept us in quarantine 21 days from the time we left Gibraltar. The day after we got pratique, Mr. Pinckney and his suite went on shore—we fired a national salute as he left us, and manned the yards of the squadron. He has been presented to King Ferdinand; and it was generally supposed he would obtain an acknowledgement of the justness of his demands, but that the government was too poor to pay at present. A brig & a schooner which the Neapolitans captured from us, are here in the King's service,

It was reported here that the American squadron had come to attack the place and that the disaffected soldiers, consisting of nearly, if not quite all, would join us. This, however strange it may appear to you, was so confidently believed by the soldiers, that an Austrian Captain in company with several officers of his nation, observed to one of the officers of this ship, that he hoped he should soon have the pleasure of fighting under the American colours, and requested him to get the Commodore's permission for his company to come on board to act as marines

In all the descriptions of Italy, you will find it represented as a perfect paradise. But when you look at the misery and wretchedness of the inhabitants, the fond delusion vanishes.

Murat is very popular among the honest and industrious part of the Neapolitans, but the——, lazaroni and vagabonds cannot bear him. He seems to have made it an invariable rule to force all those of the last description into his army and navy. He converted the churches into hospitals, &c. for his troops, and forced the monks into his armies. He constructed elegant barracks for his troops, on the plain between Naples and Mount Vesuvius.

From the Long Island Star.

Dollars afloat—A gentleman from the east end of Long Island informs us, that more than three thousand Spanish Dollars have been strewed along the beach near Southampton, supposed to come from the wreck of a Spanish vessel, which come on shore some time since, with no person on board.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Among the events consequent upon the attack of Algiers, is the following singular occurrence:—An inhabitant of Brighton, who had been 26 years a prisoner, returned home; and it appeared, after he had been absent 15 years, three fields in that town, of which he was the owner, had been sold and part of the Pavilion, and some other principal houses in that place, are now built upon them; of course the absentee has laid claim to the property, and no little confusion is likely to ensue.

LONDON Nov. 27.

Several English gentlemen of distinction were present at the British Ambassador's at Paris. when M. de Talleyrand made his vehement *sortie* against the French Ministers—Mr. Canning, the Earl of Mansfield, Mr. Tierney, and others. Our correspondent states, that M. de Talleyrand complained of the inconsistency of the King's conduct. The next morning M. de Talleyrand received a letter from the Duke de la Chartre, signifying the King's pleasure to him that he should not appear at Court again It is said that he will also be deprived of his post of Chamberlain

The duc de la Chatre, first gentleman of the Chamber, addressed yesterday evening the following letter to M. de Talleyrand:—

"Sir,—In consequence of the public conversation which you held with the President of the Chamber of Deputies in the House of the Ambassador of a Foreign Power, I inform you, that his Majesty has ordered me to notify to you, that you need not again present yourself at Court.

Cruelty of an American Captain to a British Sailor.

Head Police-Office, Dublin.—Informations were sworn yesterday before the Sitting Magistrate, Alderman Darley, by John Hewitt, seamen of the ship, *Ann Alexander*, now lying at the Custom-House, Dublin, setting forth, that on a passage, from James' River, in Virginia to Falmouth, on the 22d September last, the master of said vessel, James R. Allen, assisted by his first and second mates, Jonathan Halford and Nat. Jenny, without any provocation, or other cause whatsoever, knocked him, the said Hewitt, down on the deck of said ship, and forcibly and wickedly tied both his hands with gaskins (small ropes,) and in this helpless state suffered him to continue for two hours in excruciating pain; immediately after which, without any apparent cause given by them, they confined him for 8 successive days, during all which time they (the Captain and mates) withheld from him all manner of support or sustenance.—When the ship had arrived at Falmouth, he, the informant, Hewitt, had resolved to give due information of this oppressive and cruel treatment to the magistracy of the place, and claim the rights of a British subject; but was prevented from doing so by his oppressors, who persevered in their unwarrantable treatment of him, and confined him a close prisoner in the forecastle of the ship, during the whole of their stay in that port.

Daniel Jennings, Thomas Jennings, and Charles Taber, seamen of the said ship, laid at the same time informations fully corroborating those lodged and sworn to by Hewitt.

The Captain and mates have given in bail to meet this serious charge at the Sessions.

Manheim, Nov. 1.—A public newspaper contains the following from Paris:—"The French Commissary at St. Helena, M. Montchenu, has lately sent to his court a report of the incidents that have occurred at that island since his arrival there, in which the following anecdote, among others, has created much laughter: Bonaparte had since his residence at St. Helena, formed an acquaintance with the daughter of a notary, who is a very lively girl—so much so, that she has been reckoned a little cracked. With this young woman Bonaparte was lately alone in a room, when she took it into her head to draw a sword, which stood in one corner, out of its scabbard, to put herself in the posture of a fencing master, and to push at Bonaparte with the point of it, crying out lustily, "Now defend yourself!"—Bonaparte, who at first took this assault for a joke, but soon saw the girl pressing upon him in earnest, flew behind an arm-chair; and here the former ruler of the world called to the sentinels, who rescued him from his peril. Lascassas, Bonaparte's secretary, reproached the young woman for her hostile purposes, inasmuch as he said Bonaparte really loved her, and that she had made a very bad return for his affection. The girl haughtily replied—"He love me! No, he never loved any one; it is not in his nature."

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The weather in Paris, last Friday.—"This day at one, during a very cold temperature, and while the snow fell abundantly, several claps of thunder were heard, preceded by lightning."—*Gaz. de France.*

"This day, at one, while the sky was obscured by snow, which fell in large flakes, a flash of lightning was almost immediately followed by thunder."

Journal des Debates.

Tea—It is curious to see what dreadful properties were imputed to tea when its use was beginning to become general, and what dreadful consequences were anticipated from it. "If we compare the nature of it" says a writer in the Grub street Journal, 1737, "with the nature of English diet, no one can think it a proper vegetable for us. It has no parts fit to be assimilated to our bodies: its essential salt does not hold moisture enough to be joined to the body of an animal: its oil is but very little, and that of an opiate kind, and therefore, it is so far from being nutritive, that it irritates and frets the nerves and fibres, exciting the expulsive faculty so that the body may be lessened and weakened, but it cannot increase and be strengthened, by it. But were it entirely wholesome, as balsam or mint, it were yet mischief enough to have our whole populace used to sip warm water in a mincing effeminate manner, once or twice every day. This mocks the strong appetite, relaxes the stomach, satiates it with trifling light nick nacks which have little in them to support hard labour. In this manner the bold and the brave become dastardly and the strong become weak. In short, it gives an effeminate, weakly turn to the people in general." And the writer goes on imputing the political evils of the late years to the use of tea, & prophecying, that if it be continued for another generation, the English must hire foreigners to do their hard labour, and would become incapable of defending themselves.

Scepticism of an Oriental Chief.—At an audience given to two English travellers in Asia, the Jam, or chief, put many questions to them relative to the religion, customs, and *castes*, of the English; whether the French resembled them, and whether we still continued to beat them at sea. He received their answers on some points with great distrust:—"You tell me," he observed, "of a vessel that will carry one hundred guns, and one thousand men, it is morally impossible! where are the latter to get food and water? The King has scarcely so many guns in his Tope-khanu, or arsenal; and the crews of two such ships would over run the whole of my country." And after listening to their description of the battle of Trafalgar, he observed; "As you say it has been so, I am bound to believe it; but had the holy prophet foretold it, the Numrees (the people of the province) would have demanded proof of it from him."

LOOK OUT.

I WILL sell on *perpetual lease* a well finished two Story

Frame House;

likewise five Lots of ground 20 feet front by 120 feet back; Also in Diamond Alley 23 feet of ground front, by 100 feet back.

I will rent by the *year*, a large well furnished *HOUSE & KITCHEN* In Diamond Alley between Wood and Smithfield strsets, well calculated for a boarding-house.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10th, 1815.—cr1st April.

FOR SALE,

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF

CORN,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Enquire of

J. H. CHAPLIN,
Water-street, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 21, 1817.——tf

JAMES LAUBIE,
Diamond, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received, & has for sale, on the most reasonable terms,

Best Spanish Cigars by the box,
Raisins by the do.
Port Wine,
Madeira, do.
Teneriff,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Cordials,
Dryed Fruits, &c.

December 17th, 1816.——1y.

TO MECHANICKS.

THERE will be offered for Sale, to the best bidder, in the Town of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, on Thursday the 3d day of April next, thebuilding of a

Court House,

45 feet square, the foundation to be of stone, the wall of brick, 30 feet high, two tier of joice exclusive of framing the roof, an octagon Steeple 12 feet high, and the roof to be covered with joint shingles Sawed timber, if required by the undertaker will be furnished. Brick can be obtained at a reasonable price, there being four brick yards in the vicinity of the place.

A plan of the Building will be exhibited on the day of Sale, to any person desirous of undertaking the work, or at any time previous thereto, by applying at the residence of either of the subscribers

Bonds, with sufficient security, will be required for the performanof the contract.

JOHN BEVER, Georgetown, Penn.
WILLIAM HENRY, Kendall, Ohio.
JOSEPH H LARWILL, Wooster, Ohio.

14th February, 1817. tIA.

Rectifying Distillery, Grocery and Liquor Store.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has now on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of foreign and domestic

LIQUORS,

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale, low, for CASH or country produce, at his store in Front, between Market and Wood-streets, opposite Bosler and Co's. warehouse.

FRANCIS BAILEY.

Feb. 4—1awtf

N. B All persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond note or book accompt, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Col. RICHARD BROWN, deceased, I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

The Farm on which he resided,

On the Ohio River, in Holliday's Cove, in Brooke County, Virginia.

This Estate consists of about 700 Acres of Land, 250 of which is a rich Island, the remainder principally second bottom and upland; that part of the upland which is not tillable, is covered with timber suitable for furnishing the Island and tillable part with fencing and building timber. There is between 150 and 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, a suitable proportion of which is good meadow land. The buildings consist in two log dwelling houses and a log barn with under story of stone. It is well supplied with very fine springs of good water.

The situation of this property on the Ohio River, five miles from the flourishing Town of Steubenville, and in the neighbourhood of several Merchant Mills, Iron Works, &c. renders it a desirable object to a person who would wish to farm extensively, as he would probably at all times find a good market at his door for the produce of his farm. A part of the purchase will be required in hand, and for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

BEZ. WELLS, *Executor.*

Steubenville, 5th July, 1816 tf

New Hardware Store.

Benjamin Darlington,

HAS just received at his wholesale and retail Store in Market Street, between Third and Fourth, (in the house formerly occupied by Doctor G. Dawson) a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery,

&c among which are the following articles, viz:

CROWLEY Millington & Steel, No. 3
Hoop L. Swedish Steel
Cast Steel, warranted
English bls ered
Sheet Iron
Scythes and Sickles
Anvils and Vices
Chaffing Dishes
Hand Bellows
Large Waiters
Britania Spoons
Swords and Pistols
Rifles
Shovels and Tongs
Brass Andirons assorted
Shovels and Spades
Cases Buttons and 2 x and Post Office M ls assorted
An elegant assortmen of Needles
Coxe's Currying Kns.
A large assortment of Knives and Forks
Pen & Pocket Knives assor ed

Together with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

N B A good assortment of HARDWARE will be kept at the Old Stand in Third between Market and Wood Streets, until the 1st of April, when all will be removed to Market Street.

☞ All orders for goods will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

Pittsburgh February 13, 1817.

LAKE SALT ——For sale 100 barrels of Lake Salt, five years in store——for sale on moderate terms. Apply to

D. S. SCULLY, Market-Street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17 ——tfq

WILLIAM HILL,

S. EAST CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH-STREETS, PITTSBURGH—HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Mouse-hole anvils,
Bright, smith's vices,
1 cask files assorted,
1 do butt-hinges do.
1 do. wood-screws do.
1 do. knives and forks do.
4, 8 & 10d. cut nails,
Best English Millington Crowly steel,
Playing and blank cards.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. W. H.

January 24, 1817.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1817.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

COUNTRY BANKS.

When the national government abolished the Bank of the United States, and thereby withdrew from circulation its immense capital; the state of Pennsylvania desirous of providing a substitute, created a number (*perhaps too* many) Country Banks, to supply the wants of its own citizens; to remain under its own controul; and to contribute regularly to its revenue.

This measure was the more readily adopted, as congress by their refusal to incorporate, or continue, a bank of the United States, expressly disaffirmed their power to erect banks; and asserted that this authority belonged exclusively to the respective state sovereignties, who might create, maintain and modify such institutions at their own discretion.

Pennsylvania proceeding on the faith of this solemn national act, gave to the new country banks charters, ensuring not only a long duration, and profitable employment of capital, but made them also the active instruments of a large income payable yearly out of their profits, into the state treasury;—This revenue was destined for the noblest purposes:—the improvement of roads, rivers, and canals throughout the state.

Trusting to the stability of these measuresin the national and state governments, men of all parties, advanced their money, and constituted the stock of the country Banks:—This stock has been usefully loaned to such as were engaged in manufactures:—in improvements:—in the interior trade of the state:—and in the execution of works of public utility. The loans are better secured, and there has been less comparative loss in these banks, than in the seaport banks:—and it is obvious, that a number of small banks, must for self-preservation, keep on hand *a larger proportion of specie*, than would be necessary, were their whole capital consolidated in one bank:—If one small bank should overtrade or fail entirely, the calamity would be trifling, whereas the bankruptcy of a large bank spreads ruin throughout the trading community.

But it is also a necessary consequence of the subdivision of country banks, that the notes of distant seaport banks, however high their credit, should be driven out of circulation, for they would not pass current except for exchange, and this would immediately carry them back to the place at which they where payable. The notes of country banks too, when taken out of their proper sphere, would be returned from the cities, and payment be demanded in specie:—by discreet multiplication the general security and accommodation must evidently be augmented, but it is likewise certain that banking profit must thereby be diminished.

The large seaport banks, whose notes had circulated far and wide through the interior, were extremely hostile to the new country banks. They soon felt their business, their profits, their circulation of notes, narrowed and crippled:—their operations confined to mercantile transactions at home; the country no longer tributary to the cities; and the cities stripped of all foreign commerce, no longer affording sufficient aliment for appetites long pampered, and grown excessive. The seaport banks then engaged in stockjobbing, and loans to government at exorbitant premiums—They pushed this project so far as to lend large sums to men who were speculating deeply on national distress. At last, their indiscreet issues of paper recoiled on themselves; they were obliged to shut up their vaults, and deny a further payment in specie. But immediately before this humiliating step was taken, some of them sent agents to demand of the country banks payment in specie of all their notes that could be collected, and enforced this demand in the most rigorous manner:—Yet after all this, it appears clearly from the reports made by the country banks, that they possess a greater proportion of specie than the seaport banks, when compared with their debts and the notes in circulation.

It was not the act, nor was it the intent, nor the wish of the country banks to suspend specie payments. The seaport banks imposed upon them the necessity of doing so, by asking and receiving specie, when they could not pay it themselves—The country banks could, and would have made good their engagements, had not the seaport banks failed.

Even after their failure, they continued to discredit and depreciate the country paper by all the means in their power. They refused to receive it for debts due to them: money dealers, brokers, and jobbers were liberally furnished with funds to purchase it at a discount, and then to threaten the country banks with suits, or when convenient to press it at par upon country people selling produce in the city. When the new bank of the United States was incorporated and likely to be organized, these very brokers and jobbers had address enough, to prevail upon the secretary of the treasury, to require of all banks an immediate resumption of specie payments for notes not exceeding five dollars,—thus calling on the country banks for specie payment of half their stock in circulation, while the seaport banks would not have to pay five per centum on theirs. The country banks were thus to be made advance specie for the subscribers to the new bank, while the city banks would scarcely feel the operation on their remnant of specie capital. The country banks became alarmed, and after consulting together, very wisely resolved to refuse a compliance with this insidious proposal, which must at once have prostrated every one of them forever.

Such has been the incessant course of ill-will and illiberality towards the country banks, who looking less to profit than public utility, have employed their little capital in promoting useful enterprize at home, and fostering domestic manufactures, which are but too likely to perish by the ill-judged encouragement of foreign *goods*. Even if profit alone had been their principal object, there can be no reason for denying to the people of the country, a participation in the gain which had been too long engrossed by the seaports, at the expence of the country. It is also evident, that small notes of country banks, rarely counterfeited, and from their limited circulation not likely to be often counterfeited, form a more eligible paper medium for country business, than the large notes of seaport banks, which are frequently so well imitated, that few can decide whether the note offered be genuine or spurious.

At length a time has arrived, when the national government, favouring the views of the stockholders in the new bank of the United States, have given notice that all duties, taxes, and demands of the United States must be paid in gold or silver, or in paper of the new bank. The seaport banks have patched up an arrangement, by which they are to be secured from advancing specie in any considerable payment; and thus united, all come forward impudently, and state their ability to resume specie payments, although it is manifest from the published report of the state of the banks, *that all the the specie in all the banks of Philadelphia, including the bank of the United States, is not sufficient to pay the debts due at this time from a single bank in that city.* It is notorious also, that the bank of the United States are deficient in specie, having agreed in violation of their charter, to receive their second instalment, not in specie paid down, but in notes of subscribers *without indorsers*; thus helping the *lame ducks* through the alley, and discouraging the real capitalist who had money ready to advance. To remedy this gross abuse, a member of the *directory*, who is also a member of congress, has been despatched on an embassy to the London brokers, with power to mortgage the stock of the bank, and borrow specie to make good the deficiency that is acknowledged to exist,—Thus meanly prostrating, a noble national institution at the feet of foreign stockjobbers and placing the country in the power of its late enemy, who may forbid, or graciously permit us to bring away the money we may borrow from their pawn brokers.

In the mean while, without any notice to the country banks, a meeting is secretly held by a number of the seaport banks, and in concert with the United States bank, they resolve to begin specie payments on the 20th February, instead of the 1st July, as had been agreed by all the banks in Autumn last. This project when aided by the excise officers demanding specie throughout the country, is expected to draw all the gold and silver from the country to the seaports, in the shape of taxes, if it cannot be had otherwise; and it is further boldly demanded, that the country banks pay instantly *all their notes in specie*, without waiting to the 1st July, as formerly proposed and agreed.

In this truly alarming state of affairs, the country banks ought promptly & resolutely to take their stand, and resist the insidious blow aimed for their destruction—They will then be supported by all good citizens who understand the true interest of the country.

1. They ought not in any event, attempt specie payments before the first of July next:—let those who first set the evil example of insolvency, redeem their credit effectually, so as to restore confidence. Let it be seen that they can maintain, as well as begin the new order of things—That we are not again to witness the plunder of the country banks, and then a bankruptcy in the seaports.
2. When demand of specie is made for notes, let the country banks agree to pay interest for them till paid, or to accept them at any time for payment of debts due to themselves. This arrangement will be liberal towards those who have speculated on those notes; who have laboured to depreciate them; and who have purchased them at a great discount, with other paper no better than our's. Let payment be ultimately made, when it suits the banks, not in Juiy next, if it be then inconvenient—Time will prove that the seaport banks are doing this very thing themselves.
3. Use all possible diligence in collecting specie, and the notes of banks pretending to pay specie, and draw the money into the country banks whenever it is practicable.
4. Let all the country people carrying produce to the seaports steadily refuse to accept payment in any thing but specie; and allow them a premium for this specie, on bringing it to the country banks.
5. Petition the state legislature for its protection in the pursuit of those measures, or of such as it may prescribe for the further security of the country banks.
6. If the officers of the national government proceed to seize and sell property for non-payment of taxes in specie, let meetings of the people be assembled in every township, at the usual places of public meeting to remonstrate against such flagrant oppression and to decide on the measures most adviseable to be adopted.
7. If the seaport banks continue to make specie payments till the 1st of July, let the country banks then proceed also to discharge in specie their notes in circulation, excepting such as have been hoarded for the purpose of extracting specie—and let them with good faith use all possible exertion honorably to fulfill their engagements for which their means are as ample, and more solid than in any commercial city of the union.

A COUNTRY BANKER.

The celebrated Patriot General Sir Gregor M'Gregor and Lady, arrived in Baltimore, on the 13th instant, from Port-au-Prince.

The workmen at the iron works of Cramond near Moscow, have been employed in hammering down and forming into implements of agriculture, the musket barrels, locks and other instruments of war, collected after the late excursion of Bonaparte and the French armies.

NEW STEAM BOAT.

I was very much gratified on Sunday last, by the performance of the Steam Boat Chancellor Livingston, which for size, elegance and mechanism, far exceeds any thing of the kind ever witnessed before: and if we may judge of her speed by the first trial, with that of other boats, we may safely calculate, that nothing yet floating, in our waters, will be able to surpass her, as she performed at the rate of about seven miles per hour, notwithstanding the wind was blowing a gale, and a head tide in the East River. The public may be gratified by having her dimensions—Length of keel, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 38 do.; depth of hold, 10 feet; measuring by carpenters' measurement, about 526 tons, or thereabouts; her draught of water is about six feet five inches, and can be brought to less than six feet, by changing the position of the passengers. Her boiler for size strength, workmanship and materials, surpasses every thing of the kind: it is made of copper, and weighs 4,400 lbs. Probable cost will be 27 to 30,000 dolls. She has one hundred and sixteen births; and with sophas &c. will be able to accomodate 200 passengers. The probable cost of boat and apparel will exceed 100,000 dollars. It is gratifying to the citizens of Albany and N. York, to know that her furnace is so constructed as to burn coal, which was done on the trial to the great satisfaction of all the spectators. *Albany Argus.*

****
* L. S. *
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BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-eighth day of January, in the forty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D 1817:

SAMUEL ROBERTS, *Esquire*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the following words to wit:—"A DIGEST *of select* BRITISH STATUTES, *comprising those which, according to the report of the judges of the supreme court, made to the Legislature, appear to be in force in Pennsylvania;—with some others.—With notes and illustrations, by* SAMUEL ROBERTS, *President of the courts of common pleas, of the fifth judicial District of Pennsylvania.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled—"An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."—And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned,"—and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints"

D CALDWELL. *clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

Pittsburgh, February 25, 1817.——4t

Machine Cards.

THE Subscribers expect to receive in a few days, from the Factory of WOODCOCK, SMITH & Co of Leicester, Mass a complete assortment of MACHINE CARDS, for Merino and Common Wool, which they will sell by the box or sheet, as may suit the purchaser. The Cards are of the first quality, and will be sold at Philadelphia prices, with addition of carriage only.

GORMLY, W. & S BELL,

Pittsburgh, February 21, 1817.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Richard Bowen, & Co.

NINE CASES DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING OF

STRIPES,	CHECKS,
CHAMBRAYS,	BED TICKS, &
PLAIDS,	SHIRTINGS,

ALSO—TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS OF

SHOT.

Pittsburgh, Feb 25.—2aw1m

Six cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the 29th of January last, an apprentice to the carpenters' business, named

DANIEL HARTMAN,

about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, full visage and blue eyes, had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, grey pantaloons, and a roram hat—his other clothing not recollected—Whoever brings back the said boy, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

JOHN TAYLOR.

February 25.—3

Proposals,

WILL be received by the subscribers, until the 15th of March, for building a GALLERY in Trinity Church, in this City.

O. ORMSBY,
GEO. POE. Jr.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1817

Take Notice.

THE Pew Renters who gave due-bills payable to the Minister, Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, are requested to call and pay off their respective amounts to NICHOLAS CUNNINGHAM, Merchant, (in whose hands the due-bills now are) on or before the 15th of March next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN TAYLOR.

February 28, 1817.

TO LET,

A Store Room and Cellar

in the new building in Wood Street, next to the corner of Third Street. The Store Room is shelved and in complete order. The Cellar is 21 by 26 feet, is floored and plastered. Apply to

JOHN THAW.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1817. 1awtf

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE,

A House in Penn Street, part of the scite of Fort Fayette.

TO LET.

A CONVENIENT and well finished two story brick house, situated in Diamond-alley, lately occupied as a store. The situation for business is excellent, and the house well calculated for a private family. Possession given on the 1st of April. For terms enquire next door, of

RACHEL H. WATSON.

Feb. 25.——3

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber some time in the month of June 1816, 5 Ewes, one of them black and a ram lamb, the owner is desired to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away.

JONAS ROUP,

4 miles from Pittsburgh, Pitt township.

February 25th 1817.——3tp

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas, of the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth. And they have appointed the third Monday of April next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court-house in the borough of Greensburgh, of which you will please to take notice.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

Greensburgh Jail, Feb. 20, 1817.—3q

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last will of JAMES SHARON, deceased, will be exposed to Sale on Wednesday of the next Court at Pittsburgh.

A Donation Tract of Land

No. 933, in the Fifth District, 8 or 9 miles north of Mercer, the county town, and half a mile from the road leading to Meadville, containing 200 acres, well situated, with excellent timber and water. A good title will be given, and the taxes paid up to the present year. Attendance given, and terms made known, by the executor

JOHN WAY.

February 19, 1817. 1awtC.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, are required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer *Five Dollars* on each Share on or before the first Monday of March next

By order of the Board of Managers,

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1817.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

Dr. { *In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January, until the 31st day of December, A. D.* 1816, *both days inclusive.* } Cr.

						Dolls.	Cts.
FOR amount of balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1816.						6,939	97½
Received from the collectors of Pittsburgh, for			1813,	1815 &	1816,	3,377	03
Do	do	Pitt township,		1815 &	1816,	813	71
Do	do	Mifflin,		do	do	1,016	00
Do	do	Robinson,		do	do	378	00
Do	do	Fayette,		do		272	00
Do	do	St. Clair,		do	do	803	88
Do	do	Plumb,		do	do	396	13
Do	do	Versailles,		do	do	109	64
Do	do	Moon,	1813	do		175	16
Do	do	Elizabeth,	1814	do	do	839	00
Do	do	Pine,		do	do	82	25
Do	do	Deer,	1814	do	do	198	01
Do	do	Ross,	1813	do		348	72
Do	do	Indiana,		do	do	196	87
Do	do	Ohio,			do	23	00
Do for county and road-taxes, on unseated lands,						210	93
Do for a blank-book sold to William Jones,						9	00
Do from John Gray, Jun. for rent of Grand Jury room,						33	00
Error in last statement,						5	00
					Total	16,227	13

		Dolls.	Cts.
BY amount paid	officers of general and electoral elections,	470	93
	Grand and traverse jurors,	1,854	00
	Assessors,	586	50
	For stationary and fuel for courts, &c.	35	95
	Teaching poor children,	324	94½
	Sheriff's costs on ignoramus bills, &c.	81	56½
	Witness, do do	199	57½
	Justices, do do	33	69
	Attorney-generals do	120	00
	Do do do (Mayor's court)	16	00
	Clerk's do do	123	06
	Do do do (Mayor's court)	11	00
	Constables for attending courts,	99	00
	Bell-ringing and attendance on courts,	46	00
	Fuel for Jail,	43	75
	Smith work and repairs to Jail,	281	10½
	Viewers of roads and bridges,	88	15½
	Repairs to court-house, offices, &c.	133	24½
	Council fees,	53	66
	Road taxes on unseated lands,	346	67
	Building public bridges,	1,750	00
	Wolf-scalps,	38	00
	Coroner's fees,	159	35½
	Printing,	214	75
	Taxes and costs refunded,	28	38
	Jail-fees and allowance to prisoners,	498	92½
	County auditors for 1815,	92	00
	Inspectors of Philadelphia prison,	599	27
	Damages sustained by public roads,	50	00
	Paving public square,	600	00
	James Martin, former treasurer, 3 years salary,	450	00
	Attendance on supreme court,	24	00
	Contingent expences,	32	36½
	John Irwin, late commissioner,	130	00
	Robert Magee, present do	40	00
	Robert Hilands, do do	210	00
	Joseph Davis, do do	80	00
	John Patterson, late clerk to commissioners,	367	50
	James M. Riddle, present do do	60	00
	Balance in the treasury, Dec. 31, 1816,	6041	89½
	Total	16,227	13

Amount of taxes laid in the several townships, for the year 1816.

City of Pittsburgh,	3263	32
Pitt township,	1059	35½
Elizabeth,	805	19
Versailles,	184	16
Robinson,	333	55
Ohio,	259	95
Mifflin,	728	63
St Clair,	950	63
Moon,	400	80
Pine,	130	00
Deer,	170	80
Plumb,	343	13
Ross,	255	22
Fayette,	412	73
Indiana,	204	92
Total	9,482	38½

Amount paid to the treasurer, by the several collectors, for the year 1816.

BY Richard Robinson, collector of the city of	Pittsburgh,		2,936	30
David Black,	Pitt township,		482	00
James Reynolds,	Elizabeth,		482	00
William Shaw, Sen.	Versailles,		85	00
John M'Fadden,	Robinson,		295	00
John Pinkerton,	Ohio,		23	00
William M'Ilheney,	Mifflin,		529	00
Samuel Cowan,	St. Clair,		423	00
James Thornburgh,	Moon,		000	00
Robert Scott,	Pine,		70	00
Ezekiel Miller,	Deer,		53	57
William Scott,	Plumb,		306	26
John Scott,	Ross,		000	00
Daniel South,	Fayette,		000	00
James Crawford,	Indiana,		175	30
Balance due by the collectors of 1816, (including their fees, &c.)			3,621	95½
		Total	9,482	38½

Outstanding debts due to the county of Allegheny, as per auditors report.

					Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the hands of th Treasurer, on 1st January, 1817,					6041	89½
Due by Wm. Woods, esq. late sheriff, for jury fees,					36	00
James Whiteside, collector of	Fayette township, for		1797,		1	75
John Long, do	Versailles,		1797, (writ)		69	59
James Buchanan, do	Buffaloe,		1798,		372	20
Robert Fitz Randolph, do	Meade,		1798,		41	34
W. Cochran, do	Buffaloe,		1799,		25	76
Benjamin Russell, do	Erie,	1799,	(bond given to J. Wilkins,)		102	48
William Moore, do	Meade,	1799,			13	11
Wm. M'Keag, do	Plumb,	1801,	(writ)		72	85
Wm. Powell, do	Pitt,	1802,	(writ)		60	31
John Stealy, do	Mifflin,	1802,	(writ)		60	39
William M'Keag, do	Plumb,	1805,			7	35
Edward M'Laughlin, do	Pitt,	1806,	(writ)		2	45
Samuel Beatty, do	Pine,	1807,	(writ)		1	92
John Woods, do	Pine,	1808,	(writ)		217	61

					Dolls.	Cts.
Balance due by James Lambdin, collector of	Pittsburgh, for		1809,		127	55½
John Emmitt, do	Pine township,		1811,		3	12
James Leslie, do	Deer,		1811,		5	69
James Lea, do	St. Clair,	1812,	(writ)		145	14½
David Drennan, do	Elizabeth,	1813,	(writ)		62	11
John Morton, do	St. Clair,	1813,	(writ)		113	09
Robert Smith, do	Versailles,	1814,			85	95
John Stevenson, do	Moon,	1814,			126	26½
Thomas Nesbit, do	Ross,	1814,	(writ)		17	35
Richard Hague, do	Deer,	1814,			91	25
Daniel South, do	Fayette,	1815,	(writ)		12	04½
George Morrison, do	Moon,	1815,			63	27
James Wall, do	Elizabeth,	1815,			80	41
James Beatty, do	Robinson,	1815,			16	35½
John Fowler, do	Ohio,	1815,			183	97½
By Collectors for the year 1816, (ut supra.)					3,621	95½
Commissioners of Butler county,					278	44½
				Total amount	12,381	54½

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' office, in the city of Pittsburgh, the fifth day of February, Anno Domini, 1817.

ROBERT MAGEE,
ROBERT HILANDS,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
} *Commissoners of Allegheny county.*

ATTEST.
JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Clerk.*

SIGN PAINTING,

Glazing and Paper-hanging.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement given him in his business, while in partnership with his father—and respectfully informs them, that he now carries on for his own account, the business of SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING, at the North-west corner of the Diamond and Union-streets—where he will be happy to receive any commands in his line of business—which he pledges himself shall be neatly and handsomely executed, on moderate terms.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1817.——tf

FOR SALE,

THE time of a smart healthy Negro GIRL, who has eleven years to serve; she understands washing, ironing, and house-work generally; is sold for want of employment. The owner will not dispose of her to any but those residing at least 14 miles beyond Pittsburgh. Apply at this Office. February 10, 1817.

Ferree's Rifle Powder.

THE subscribers have become sole agents for the sale of FERREE'S POWDER, and now offer for sale on the lowest terms a quantity of first rate *RIFLE POWDER* by the keg or larger quantity

CROMWELL & DOBBIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1816—2aw6m

The Real Estate of

STEEL STAPLE, Deceased.

THIS LAND is situated within 2 and 3 miles of Pittsburgh, and is divided into small Lots of from five, six, ten and twelve acres.

The survey and draft are now completed, and the lines of the Lots and lanes, plainly and distinctly marked on the ground.

This land is fertile, near to the city, and convenient to good roads. It is so divided as to be convenient for gardners, persons desirous of attending market, or to farmers of small capital. As Out-lots, they are well suited to persons residing in the city.

They are offered for Sale on a credit of from twelve to eighteen months. The plan can be seen at my office. WILLIAM WILKINS.

July 26, 1816.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately

AN eligible stand for business situate in the Diamond, next door to Mr. Henry Fulton's stand. The house will afford accommodations for a small family. Apply to

WM. HILL.

S. E corner of Market & Fourth Street.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1816 ——2awtf

$1 50

FOR WHEAT,

WILL be given at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL for a short time.

P. S. Mill November, 29, 1816—2awtf